It was known early in the day that Mr. Vooro'clock, as he had announced, as so many Senators desired to make a word of explanation before they east their votes. Feeling secure of his power, however, because of circumstances surrounding the failure of the late compromiss, the whilom Senate leader, upon whom victory has perched after all, determined that the bill must pass before the Senate arose, even if it should be necessary to pass through another test of endurance. The Senators and the mass of spectators overhead prepared meelves, therefore, for a long day and night dreary speechmaking, but were happily ointed and entertained by more than sight hours of the liveliest kind of debate. Mr. Hunton of Virginia spoke his little place because he felt it necessary to do so in view of the, fact that while his constituents favor free coinage he voted for unenditional repeal. Mr. Cameron of Pennsylrania spoke because his last speech in favor coinage was such a marked success that he is beginning to regard himself as a new reputation. It is said that since Mr. Camron came out of his shell he has received so many letters from his own constituents and cising, and discussing his attitude, that he has found a new interest in life, and is every day more and more convinced that he adopted wisest course, and that his constituents will appreciate it.

The speech of Benator Morgan to-day was a surprise to every one. He has been confined came into the Senate to-day against the addependent manner he attacked friend and foe Democratic Senators caused by the unfortution. Senators Vest and Cockrell were in their most pugnacious mood to-day, and that is saying a great deal. Mr. Cockrell, in particuat, gave free vent to his indignation at the defeat of the silver clause, and was extremely areastic in his denunciation of the alleged alliance between the President and the Adwumps. Mr. Cockrell's warmest friends in the which he scored his own party and betrayed amily secrets, and are doubtful of the wisdom of his remarks.

enator Cockrell, had the temerity to sneer at good clothes and because he commits his peeches to memory instead of reading them from manuscript, as the majority of Senators do. For some days past Mr. Carey has been chafing under Mr. Wolcott's areastic allusions to his desertion of the silver cause, and undoubtedly felt it to be his duty, although not his pleasure, to reply to him to-day. Mr. Carey was peculiarly unfortuing speaker, quite ill at ease when on his feet. he was obliged to cross swords with the hardest hitter in the Senate. He received very sehis head, he returned to the attack, only to be n eastigated by Mr. Wolcott's colleague. Teller. Senator Washburn, who was in a measure the indirect cause of the quarrel between Senators Wolcott and Carey. came to the relief of the latter, or attempted to, but his violent gestioulations and evident indignation at somebody, while serving to muse the spectators, did not materially aid the Wyoming Senator's cause. Mr. Carey also received the sympathy of Mr. Dubois of Idaho. who at the same time censured him for his dyocsey of repeal. Mr. Dubols, who has been Rhelieutenant of Mr. Teller, the leader of the sil-ver Republicans, rounded out his good service sefence of the attitude of the silver men and as an expression of sorrow for the un-fortunate condition in which the stoppage of sliver purchases will leave his Idaho constitu-ents. His effort was the most creditable he has yet made in the Senate, and in it he had the good sense to say that, although the silver Republicans had been stabled in the house of their friends, he would still remain true to the principles of the Republican party.

The speeches of Senators Jones, Peffer, and Stewart were of no especial interest, as they were but continuations of the remarks they have been making at various times for weeks past, and which have helped to swell the Con ressional Record into a volumn of unusual e. Mr. Jones had enough manuscript on his desk to last him for two hours, and as he wore his shiny black alpaca cout he was prepared to read it all.

Mr. Jones is so fleshy, full-blooded, and active that he finds it necessary to wear a very thin coat when making a speech. There fore it has been possible for the past few sks to know at any time whether he was to take the floor, simply by noticing the style of his coat. He did not seriously need it to-day, however, for he turned over his manuscript ten pages at a time, and closed with surprising and gratifying suddenness. Mr. Stewart, who has played the part of clown in the Senatorial ring all through the debate, was allowed to say the last word although the venerable Mr. Harris vainly attempted, against the protest and the ridicule of the Senate and the galleries, to deprive him of that honor. Mr. Stewart was game to the last, and only allowed the vote to be taken because he could not help it.

There was no demonstration whatever during the roll call, and when Vice-President Stevenson announced the result of the vote the Senate adjourned for the first time since Oct. 16, and the Senators hurried home to dinnor. In ten minutes the galleries and the chamber were empty, the lights were extinguished, and the curtain rung down one of the greatest parliamentary struggles in the history of the Senate.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Great Crowd in the Senate Chamber-The

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-The long conflict in the Senate over the bill to repeal the purchas ing clause of the Sherman act came to an end with a victory on the side of repeal. The vote on the passage of the bill as amended (that is, of the Voorhees's substitute) was, yeas, 43; nays, 32. There was no exultation or excitement of any kind over the result; but there was probably a feeling of relief on all sides that the end of the struggle had been reached.

The crowds in the halls surrounding the Senate chamber this morning when the Senate resumed its session, surpassed any heretofore seen during the day at the Capitol except when some great public coremony is in progress Every seat in the public galleries was filled. and long lines of people were waiting patiently in the corridors for an opportunity to secure admission whenever a vacancy occurred. Since the recent disturbance in the galleries Sergeant-abarms Bright has put in force a new order which worked admirably to-day. No children under the age of s rears were admitted, so there could be no infantile waiting to break the thread of speeches, and the passages between the seats in the galleries were kept clear, so that in the

Senate from the galleries, as happened lately.

in response to those entitled to or there should be any other untoward demonstration from that quarter, the offender might be speedlif reached by the watchman and re-

The Repeal bill was promotly laid be-fore the Senate, and Mr. Hunton (Dem. Va.) explained briefly his position. He said that he subscribed in good faith to the Chicago platform, which demanded the repeal of the Sherman law and that he should vote for its repeal. But he stood ready to join his silver friends in a fight for silver, and should earn-Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) read a statement as

Mr. Cameron was followed by Mr. Morgan which the Senate was confronted as a lamentable one, one of which he could not speak except with pain, nor contemplate without country. Mr. Morgan, contrary to his usual referred with bitterness to the President's policy as being in force with the "gag of cloture in one hand and the threat of the veto ower in the other." This course, he said, was all the more arbitrary because "our political our overthrow."

Shortly before 2 P. M., the hour at which it was hoped the preliminary steps toward s to another branch of his subject and said: Senate, I will go a little further," and the thirty-two Senators who still remained on the floor settled back into their sents again to

floor settled back into their seats again to await events.

Mr. Morgan's voice was weak and his utterance much less distinct and emphatic than usual, indicating the effect of his indisposition. He manifested some of his old-time vigor only in such passages as this, whon he said that those who favored coalition on this subject had to go outside the Democratic party to effect it. "The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) may dictate to the Fresident, to the Finance Committee, and to the minority of the Democracy, but he cannot dictate to me," said Mr. Morgan, turning and waving his hand toward Mr. Sherman's seat. The Ohio Senator, however, had just retired to the cloak room and did not hear the remark. He came back into the chamber immediately alterward and sat in his usual attitude of silent observance, while Mr. Morgan continued his comments on the action of the "Senator from Ohio" as discussed in the debate on Saturday last, which Mr. Morgan read from the record, with numerous comments.

Alter speaking for nearly three hours. Mr.

Mr. Morgan read from the record, with numerous comments.

After speaking for nearly three hours, Mr. Morgan at 2:40 confesses; that his atrength began to give out. The depleted Senate chamber quickly filled, and lagging interest revived. Occupying five minutes more in a few closing remarks, Mr. Morgan at 2:40 resumed his seat.

Mr. Vest i Dem. Mo.) then took the floor. He expressed his sympathy with the sliver-producing States, and declared with much feeling that no Czar or Kalser would have desolated an insurrectionary province as Congress was desolating those States. He closed with a declaration that the issue in the next political campaign would be equality among the peo-

an insurrectionary province as Congress was desolating those States. He closed with a declaration that the issue in the next political campaigu would be equality among the people, justice to all men, no monopoly in mining, and no centralization in finances.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) then took the floor, and infused the first element of humor into the day's proceedings. He excited much laughter on the floor and in the gaileries by reference to the strange harmony which had been brought about by the demand for the striking down of silver, when "the lion at the other end of the avenue and the tiger from New York" lay down together. He spoke of the late compromise with a force of sarcasm that stirred up general interest and amusement. He said that the friends of bimetallism felt, in agreeing to that proposition, they had given away everything for the sake of Democratic harmony. "But just as we thought the end had been reached we found the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) with his Administration Republicans entrenched in our front. The incandescent light of non-partisanship—of a Republican-Democratic Administration was disclosed in all its non-partisan perfection, with its unconditional repeal banner still in the hands of a coalition of Republicans. Democrats, and Mugwumps. The bill will pass," continued Mr. Cockrell. "but the responsibility will rest on Republicans."

Mr. Halo (Rep., Mc.)—Undoubtedir, Mr. Halo (Rep., Mc.)—Undoubtedir, Mr. Halo (Rep., Mc.)—Undoubtedir, Mr. Halo (Rep., Mc.)—Undoubtedir, Mr. Carey (Rep., Wy.) defended and justified his course in supporting the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He referred to the controversy which had arisen in his absence as to the way in which he histoped his vourse in supporting the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He referred to the controversy which had arisen in his absence as to the way in which he intended to vote. A Senator who carefully cominited his specches to memory and repeated them with a change of costume for each occasion, M

garded that as the best way of settling the controversy. He would have preferred a compromise.

When Mr. Carey took his seat Mr. Wolcott immediately rose to reply amid a general buzz of excitement in the Senate. He congratulated the people of Wyoming that their senator had at last been heard from in person instead of by proxy through the Senator from Minnesots (Mr. Washburn). If the Senator from Wyoming was satisfied with his position, he (Mr. Wolcott) had no cause to complain. He left him to his constituents. The Senator from Wyoming had chosen to make an allusion to his apparel. There were some people to whom clean linen was an offence. He regretted that the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Carey) was one. He (Mr. Wolcott) owed an apology to the Senate for referring to any remark so infinitesimally petty and mean and contemptible. There was a Spanish proverb which fitted the case: "It is a waste of lather to shave an ass."

which fitted the case: "It is a waste of lather to shave an ass."

This remark was greeted with so much laughter in the galleries that the customary threat was made to clear them, and Mr. Wolcott resume d his seat.

Mr. Carey again added to the personalities of the occasion by saying that he never spoke to the galleries or asked the doorkeepers not to send in any cards while he was speaking. He was referring again to the alleged bargain by which the votes of sliver Senators were said to have been cast for the defeat of the Force bill, when Mr. Harris (Dem. Tenn.) indignantly denied that there had been any bargain entered into by Democratic Senators on that question. Mr. Carey closed by saying that the remark of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott), that he had proffered his vote, was unjustifiable and dishonorable to a fellow Senator.

Mr. Dubois (Rep. Idaho), in a brief slexing.

unjustifiable and dishonorable to a fellow Senator.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho), in a brief closing speech, took occasion to refer to the impression given out that some hostile action on the tariff question might be expected from the liepublican silver men. He said, though the provocation was great to resort to the vendeta in politics, inasmuch as the silver men had been stabbed in the house of their friends, he for one preferred to held to his convictions on other questions, and let the silver question stand by itself. He warned the Senate that if distress came over the country they could not charge it to the tariff. He denied that there could be prosperity with a contrasted currency, and unless speedy prosperity came of the repeal the people would hold those who yoted for it to account.

At the close of Mr. Dubois's remarks there was a brief luil in the Senate, and the Vice-Prasident amounced that the Voorhees bill was before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) immediately moved to

President announced that the Voorhees bill was before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) immediately moved to take up the amendment of which he save notice last Saturday, to appoint a commission of three to establish a ratio between gold and silver by Jan 1. 1894, after which silver dollars are to be coined of a weight fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury and to be a legal tender. This amendment, Mr. Pasco said, was now in order, unless there was any other amendment to precede it.

At this point Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), hurrically entering the Senate from the lobby in the rear of the presideng officer, said amid laughter, "I have another amendment." It protoced to reduce the amount of gold in the coinage 25 per cent. so that the amount of gold in the coinage 125 per cent. so that the amount of gold in the standard dollar should be nineteen and thirty-five hundredths grains. This amendment was notatived without a division.

Then Mr. Pasco's amendment was rejected by a vote of 20 to 47.

In a brief interiude Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill amending the Geary Chinese Rastriction law.

Mr. I erkins (Rep., Cal.) asked that the bill be made the special order for Wednesday next, but on objection by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), that the subject was too important to be disposed of thus hastily, it was sent to the callendar, where it can be reached by a majority vote.

endar, where it can be reached by a majority voic.

The Vice-President again said that the Repeal bill was before the Senate and open to amendment, but the expectation of a speedy vote was again dashed, for Mr. Jones (Rep. Nev.) arose and began addressing the Senate for the purpose, as he said, of concluding the argument he was making last Saturday when the Senate adjourned.

At 0.25 Mr. Harris (Bem., Tenn.) interrupted Mr. Jones to make a motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock te-morrow. Mr. Harris started to argument he motion, but was called to order by Mr. Voortises, who inelested that a motion to adjourn was not debatable Mr. Harris was persistent, however, and continued talking until Mr. Voorhees, by unanimous consent, made a statement in which he urged Senators to remain until the vote was finally taken. Mr.

Snow in Ningara Cousty. LOCKPORT. Oct. 30.—Two inches of snow fell in the northern part of Niagara county yester-day. The weather continues very cold.

The Latest Fashion

Harris was then taken from his feet by Mr. Jones, who declined to yield further and went on with his speech.

At 9:45 Mr. Jones finished his speech, and Mr. Peffer i Pop., Kan.) arose, saying that he desired to occupy but fifteen minutes, and proceeded to show up what he called "the crowning infamy of this century."

Mr. Harris then, in a few closing remarks, said that he had been described the other day by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voerbees) as being as weak as any man could be except for his allies. He admitted it. He had alles in the State which he, in part, represented. But he wanted to say to the Senator from Indiana and to the balance of the world flaughter! that the time would desert the convictions of a lifetime in order to obtain allies in the camp of the enemy.

time in order to obtain alines in the camp of the enemy.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) took the floor to make a few closing remarks. He opened with the quotation. "The die is cast," and he followed it by saying that the surreptitious and fraudulent act of 1873, demonstizing aliver, was ratified and confirmed, that the gold ring was victorious, and that the Trojan horse was within the walls. But the betrayal and capture of the White House and of the two Houses of Ongress was not the end of the war. Let the vote be taken, he said. Let the deed be done. Let the object lesson be given. We will abide the result. THE BILL PASSED.

Mr. Stewart closed at 7:40, and then the Vice-President said that, if no further amendments were offered, the vote would now be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. That was agreed to without a division, and then the vote was taken by year and year on the passage of the bill as amended, and it was passed—year. 43; nays. 32—as follows (Democrate in roman, Republicans in Italics, and Populists in small caps):

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Brice, Caffrey, Camden, Cares Cultom, Davis, Dixm, Dolph, Faulkner, Fry. Gallinger, Gib son, Gorman, Gray, Hole, Handry, Higgins, Hill, Bost, Hunton, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Madder-son, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Murphy, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sterman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turple, Vilas, Voorbees, Washburn, and White (La.)—43.

NATS-Messis Allen, Bate, Berry, Hackburn, Butler, Call. Gimeron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubris, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Martin, Pasco, Parran, Persine, Pettigren, Poner, Pugh, Réach, Shoop, Steecari, Teller, Vance, Vent, Walthall, and Wolcon

Pairs-Mesers Mitchell (Or) and Allison; Chandler and White (Cal.); Colquitt and Wilson; Paimer and Hanbrough; Gordon and Morgan.

The party divisions were as follows: For Repeat-Republicans, 23; Democrats, 20.

coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt.

And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the tovernment should be steadily directed to the

As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Voor-hees made a motion to adjourn, and the Sen-ate at 7:30 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow at

ate at 7:30 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

To-morrow the Secretary of the Senate will appear at the bar of the House with a measage informing that body that the Repeal bill has been passed with an amendment, and requesting the concurrence of the House in that amendment. The message and bill may remain on the Speaker's desk until it is convenient to have them laid before the body, or they may be referred to a committee, or the Senate amendment may be concurred in without reference to any committee and by a direct vote of the House.

The decisive vote in the House in August last on the Wilson bill is of course a guide to the probable views of members of that body in October on the Voorhees bill, inasmuch as the difference between the two measures is largely a marter of phraseology and both provide for unconditional repeal.

This victory over a powerful combination f wealthy and well-organized interests with popular ignorance, prejudice, and greed is due effect of the victory will be felt in the constitution of political parties as well as in currency and commerce. We can only rejoice that a country with which we have such intimate and important connections has taken

timate and important connections has taken measures to restore the stability of its monetary system. At the same time we must be prepared for possible inconveniences, such as the movement of gold.

"The party consequences are more difficult to estimate. Everything seems to point to a dissolution of party combinations and the formation of new parties on new issues. Mr. Cleveland personally has nothing to gain or lose. He can afford to do his duty without fear of party managers. He has rendered a service to his country far cutwelghing the discontent of mere politicians. The latter, however, cannot be wholly disregarded. The prospects of tariff reform may be affected injuriously in Ohio and other leading States by the disorganization of the Democrats."

The Jany Aems says: "Mr. Cleveland's shrewdness and sagacity have won a decisive victory for honesty and common sense. The obstructive Senators were weakened by their fear of defeat at the November election. The most striking point in the whole controversy was the rise of irresistible public opinion against the beasted sliver legislation. The American people have learned wisdom in the school of bitter experience. They are learning in the same school the folly of protection. We may expect the McKinley bill to go soon the way of the Sherman act. Doubtless some advantages of the repeal of the Eherman act will fail to England."

The Sandard says: "A weaker man than Mr. Cleveland would have been beaten, so direported to the House to-day the recommenreported to the House to-day the recommendation that it pass his bill providing for the free admission to American registry of foreign-built ships. In his report recommending the passage of the bill he gives statistics regarding the import and export trade, and in conclusion says: "The committee is satisfied that the bounties will not restore our shipping interests, and that it is necessary to bring about a revival of our shipping industry; that our restrictive navigation laws should be repealed, our merchants permitted to buy ships where they can buy them cheapest, and sail them under the American flag. We have bound our limbs and cramped our energies by acts and treaties that bind no longer other nations but our own." The impression prevails that the Judiciary

advantages of the repeal of the Sherman act will fail to Englacd."

The Standard says: "A weaker man than Mr. Cleveland would have been beaten, so divided in opinion are the States even now, so vicious has been the effect upon the nation's mind of long familiarity with paper money and false economic doctrines. If popular belief in the capacity of the republic to pay paper dollars and silver certificates in gold be undisturbed, it may still be possible to renew theffoundations of mercantile credit in America without a violent disturbance of the gold markets of Europe. Silver seems likely to have a heavy fall, and cheap silver will react most decidedly on the prosperity of the American Union by increasing the power of all silver-using countries to compete against it in neutral markets. Therefore the most urgent step to follow the repeal of the Sherman act is the reduction of the tariff. If Cleveland accomplishes this also, he will stand as far the greatest administrator that America has possessed in the present generation."

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Estimates for Continuing Work in New York Harbor and Long Island Sound. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-The annual report of the Chief of Engineers, Brig.-Gen. Thomas T. Casey, was made public to-day. The following estimates for continuing river and harbor improvements in New York Harbor and Hudson River, during the fiscal year ending June

30, 1805, are submitted:

lludson kiver, between Troy and fourteen miles below Albany-Amesin estimated required for completion of existing project, \$1,700,400; amount needed for year 1806, \$500,000.

Harlem River and Spnyten Dayvii Cresk-To comyear 1000, \$000,000. Harlem diver and Spnyten Dnyvil Creek—To com-plete \$1,805,000; for year, \$500,000. Kast liver and Hell date—To complete, \$388.840; for year, \$200,000 year, \$200,000.

Newtown Creek—To complete within year, \$78,000.

Buttermilk Channel. New York Harber—To complete, \$404,000; for year, \$200,000.

to wanus Bay, including ited Hook, Gowanus Creek, \$22,100,000.

\$22,100,000.

and Hey Ridge Channels—To complete within year, \$24,1600. New York Harbor-Raignes unexpended, \$24,544. Assembly to the proportion of Jaly 10, 1802, \$170,080; amount expended the act of Jaly 10, 1802, \$170,080; amount expended during least fiscal year, \$107,830; July 1, 1803, balance unexpended, \$58,707, and onter anding intabilities \$8,510, July 1, 1803, balance available, \$50,172; amount that can be creditably expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1805, \$180,000. Haritan flay-To complete in year, \$50,575. Channel Fetween Staten I-land and New Jersey—To complete \$40,000; for year, \$30,000. Improvement of Connecticut River and of rivers and harbors in Connecticut River and of rivers and harbors in Connecticut—To complete, \$50,000; for year, \$50,000, when the sum of the sum of

Housestonic Erver, complete in year, errorgeport Harbor, Conn.—To complete in year, E.O. 000 Jefferson Harbor, N. Y.—To complete, \$55,000; or, \$35,000. Love Harbor, N. Y.—To complete, \$156,000; for Flushing Bay, N. Y.—To complete \$58,300; for year,

PLATISBURG, Oct. 30. - John Gearey, about 60 years of age, residing at Peko Mountain Pass, in the Adirondacks, on Saturday morning last, cut his wife's throat and afterward cut his own with a razor. Gearer had been drinking and offered his wife a drink, which she refused, whereupon he shahed her with the razor. Are dearey will recover, but Gearey is not expected to live.

With nerves unstrong and heads that ache

Fennstivania-J. S. Sheely, Red Land; J. W. Terman, South Williamsport

Cut His Wife's Throat and Ris Own,

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Best

Because it purifies, vitalizes

and enriches the blood, and

therefore gives the strength

prevent danger of serious

Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the allmentary canal.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Senate Informed Relative to Silver

Purchases and Colunge.

Secretary Carlisle, in answer to certain queries propounded by Senator Sherman relative to

silver coinage, was laid before the Senate

to-day. In substance the letter shows that

Treasury notes amounting to \$52,395,840 have

been redeemed in gold, and \$2,224,192 in sil-

ver. The amount of silver bullion purchased

30, 1891, was 48,393,113 fine ounces, costing \$50,574,498. From Aug. 13, 1890, to June 30,

1891, there was consumed of this bullion in the coinage of 27,292,475 silver dollars, 21,-

109,023 fine ounces, costing \$22,747,860, giving a seigniorage of \$4,544,614; of this seign-

bullion fund of the mint for silver wasted and

for silver sold in sweepings, the balance be-

for silver sold in sweepings, the balance being accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Of the silver bullion purchased under the
act of July 14, 1800, the amount consumed in
coinage since July 1, 1801, has been 48,808,232
fine cunces, costing \$0,302,326. The number
of silver dollars coined therefrom has been
8,704,810, giving a seigniorage of \$2,432,843.

Of this \$100,000 was paid out for various expenses and the remainder was covered into
the Treasury and used in the payment of
current expenses.

Now that the Repeal bill has been passed.

away from the city. Silver Democrats, when

away from the city. Silver Democrats, when asked about adjournment, say they understand that the Administration is favorable to an adjournment, and presume this programme will be carried out. An attempt is being made, however, to have Congress take a recess, and this plan has a respectable number of advocates among Senators. Nov. 20 was spoken of as a probable date this morning, it being expected that the House Committee on Ways and Means would be ready to geport the tariff bill by that time. Some Senators, especially those from the Southern States, hold that it would be better to remain and go ahead with legislation. Senator Voorhees is taking no part in the matter of adjournment, but content to encompaster of adjournment, but content to encompaster of adjournment, but content to encompast the repeal of the Sherman law, is leaving this subject to be disposed of by others.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,

Committee of the Senate will take no action on

the nomination of Hornblower, nominated to

the nomination of Hornblower, nominated to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and that it will therefore go over until the regular session in December, providing, of course, the Senate adjourns. There was a meeting of the committee this morning and the nomination was discussed for some time, but no action was faken. It is said that the committee is in receipt of letters from New York in opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower. The assertion is made in these letters that the nominee has never had any judicial experience, and that as a practising lawyer he is deflicient in knowledge of constitutional law, never having had any practice before the court to which the President seeks to clevate him as one of the Justices. At all events, whatever the reasons may be, the committee is moving with remarkable slowness.

In the House to-day Mr. Hunter (Dem. III.)

ntroduced a resolution, which was adopted,

expressing the sorrow and astonishment of expressing the sorrow and death of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, and formerly a member of the House.

Mr. Oates (Den., Ala.) called up his bill to amend the naturalization laws, which went

over without action.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) called up a bill to regulate the contract for supplies in the departments at Washington. The bill was

passed.
The Bankruptcy bill was debated until 4 o'clock, when the House rdjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the

Republican Congressional Campaign Commit-

Senator Butler to-day introduced a bill which

has for its object the establishment of a

Government system of telegraph lines. The

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- A long letter from

illness. Remember

Fall Medicine

LAST NIGHT'S NEW PLAYS. NATURALISM, NIHILISM, AND MUSTO IN THREE STAGE PIECES.

James A. Herne's "Shore Acres," H. J. W. Dam's "The Silver Shell," and Os-car Hammerstein's "Koh-L-Noor"-Mr.

Herne and the Kendals in Fresh Roles.

There was the promised naturalism in 'Shore Acres." at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

last evening, and the unexaggerated imitation to resist bad effects from of reality was admirable. But the merit of Colds, Catarrh, Rheumatism, James A. Herne's new play did not lie in a Pneumonia, Malaria, the Grip, &c. Take it now and phonographic and photographic reproduction of commonplace things. The work was artful. It was even tricky. The author had manifestly sought to make his audiences believe that his characters and their doings had been copied literally from every-day, humdrum, uneventful life. He sustained this illusion adroitly and ably, and with much less of departure from the usual methods of playwrights than he would have us believe. It is true that he dismissed the as-semblage with nearly four minutes of pantomime by a single character, instead of having several persons talk to a climax. An old man had, by self-abnegation, wrought happiness out of misery among those around him. It was late on Christmas eve. The other inmates of the farmhouse had gone to bed, and he, sitting alone in an armchair, smiled as he thought of the morrow's happiness which he had brought about. Then he locked the doors for the night, looked out on the moonlit snow. fixed the fire in the store to jast till morning. examined the children's stockings that hung full of Christmas gifts, and, with a candle in his hand, passed slowly out of sight up a stairway. All this speechless action was graphic in its expression of what the man was thinking. The candlelight dimmed gradually with his ascent of the stairs, and finally went out with him, the curtain falling on a dark stage. That was delightfully novel and natural. But Mr. Herne had not let his play depend for interest on any such quietude of matter. One of the episodes was as rousingly noisy and vivid as anything often found in what,

soles was as rousingly noisy and vivid as anything often found in what, in theatrical phrase, is called sensational melodrams. Two brothers were in the oliroom of a lighthouse. A fierce gale was raging. The daughter of one of these men had eloued, and was aboard a sailboat imperilled by the storm. The beacon would go out soon if not replenished, and it was already dim. The enraged father wished to let the vessel be wreeked, and his daughter be drowned with her lover, but her uncle insisted on making the lamp burn brighter for her. The old men fought, while the light faded, and the gun of the boat boomed for help. The terrille encounter ended in a victory for the uncle and, in a change of seene, the almest wreeked craft was shown at the moment that the lighthouse emitted a saving gleam. There was no inertness in that realism. In short, Mr. Herne had adhered, with the practised skill of an old dramatist and nator, to the fundamental brinciple that a play can be powerfully engrossing only when it represents uncommon affairs. He had gone contrary to some of the usages of the stage, and with generally happy effect, but he had not permitted a desire for naturalness to lead him into inanity. Like a true and crafty master, he had studied nature for his art, and the best scenes of his play were finely natural in the same way that an ideally pointed landscape looks more like nature than the leat of photographs.

"Shore Across" illustrated a lutile attempt to turn a seaconst farm into a summer resort. The brothers who owned it disagreed as to the venture, and its promoter had his way, while the other saved the homestead by sacrificing his pension money. There was a good blend of pathos and humor, the characters were Maine rustics, the depiction of humble life was truthful, and the whole mide first-rate entertainment most of the time. There were periods of tedious elements, and it is rather probable that it will be appreciated here, though a portion of last night's audience declined to take all its seriousness soberly.

Th penses and the remainder was covered into the Treasury and used in the payment of current expenses.

The construction of the department, the Secretary says, in regard to accounting for the seigniorage under the Bland act, has been strictly in accordance with section 3,520 of the Revised Statutes, and the same course was pursued in accounting for the seigniorage under the act of July 14, 1819, until sept. 8, 1893, when the Secretary says his attention was called to the fact that this act made no provision for the payment of any expenses from the seigniorage, but provided that "any gain or seigniorage shall be paid into the Treasury." Instructions were therefore given that no expenses whatever should be paid from such seigniorage. All seigniorage of silver dollars since May, 1893, except \$200 in proof pieces. The balance of silver bullion on hand det 1, 1893, was 137,093,275 fine ounces costing \$124,561,428; add to this, say 1,800,-000 ounces purchased in October, and it will give a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1893, of 139,-463,257 line ounces, costing \$124,561,428; add to this, say 1,800,-000 ounces purchased in October, and it will give a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1893, of 139,-463,257 line ounces, costing \$124,561,428; add to this, say 1,800,-000 ounces purchased for October, and it will give a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1893, of 139,-463,257 line ounces, costing \$126,888,923, The coining value of these would be \$180,320,008, and the seigniorage \$54,431,080.

Should 4,500,000 and the seigniorage on bullion to be coined of \$82,801,080, and the \$81,000,000 and the seigniorage in bullion coined to date would make the total seigniorage on bullion to be coined of \$82,801,080, and the \$81,000,000 and the seigniorage in bullion coined to date would make the aggregate seigniorage in bullion process.

J. W. Dam with a name for his four-act drama is a bomb purchased by a committee of Russian Nihilists in Paris for regicidal purposes. of the play, and is such an unimportant factor

of the play, and is such an unimportant factor in the development of the plot that one wonders why it should have been selected as a title.

There are two central figures in "The Silver Shell"—fien. Prince Karaioff and Kalkerine Vail. The latter is a plotter against the Russian Government, and her house in Paris serves as a place of meeting for her fellow conspirators. She is about to marry Sir Richard Slankope, but a discarded suitor of Nihillistic tendencies—Va Ilor by name—breaks off the match by producing a photograph of her former husband and making the Englishman believe that she was simply his mistress instead of his wife. Prince Karaioff is a Russian official high in imperial favor who disguises himself as Boris Iranich, an escaped Siberian prisoner, and so wins the confidence of the group of conspirators and is admitted to their councils. On the night of the secret meeting his identity is disclosed by the unexpected arrival of the real Iranich, and he saves limself from death by means of the silver shell which has been purchased a few minutes before from its maker, a quaint and delightful rascal named Herr Schmidt.

In the final act Prince Karatoff discovers

death by means of the sliver shell which has been purchased a few minutes before from its maker, a quaint and delightful rascal named lierr Schmidi.

In the final act Prince Kavatoff discovers that Katherine Vail is his own daughter-in-law and her child his grandson, and the heir to his title and estates. The author falls to show why his heroine should take such pains to concess her true relation to the dead Kavatoff and competitus Prince, who plays the role of an inquisitor in a room at the Russian Embassy, to plagiarize the judgment of Solomon to determine who is the mother of the child. In consequence of his discovery, Katherine is not sent back to Russia, but is reconciled to Nir Richard, and the boy is recognized by his grandfather as the young Prince Kavatoff.

The role of the heroine affords Mrs. Kendal ample opportunity for emotional acting of the kind so highly relished by her admirers, and except for a tendency to rant and overdo the strong scenes, her performance was, on the whole, a satisfactory one. But she was overehadowed by her husband, whose impersonation of Prince Kavatoff deception and fearless in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Kendal's make-up was a work of art. A strong portrayal of the conspirator, Va Bor, was given by Ceell M. York, and a capital character bit by C. P. Huntley, as Herr Schmidt, the maker of the explosive bomb.

"The Silver Shell" contains several scenes of strong dramatic interest, notably that in the third act in which the real Iranich appears at the meeting of the plotters and exposes the Prince who has impersonated him. It is interesting, too, but it has a fatal weakness. Its author does not take his audience into his confidence, but seems to have constructed his piece as if it were a novel instead of a drama. He has forgotten, apparently, that a piarwright should keep his audiicors better informed than the characters in his drama.

The one act comic opera, which was written

Mepublican Congressional Campaign Commit-tee was held to-day. W. B. Thompson of Michigan, formerly General Superintendent of the Italiway Fostal Service, was selected as Chairman. The officers were authorized to open headquarters in this city, and as soon as a destrable and convenient location can be se-cured work will begin upon a "campaign of education" for the elections of 1894. The one act comic opera, which was written by Oscar Hammerstein in forty-eight hours on a wager, was down on the playbill at Koster & Bial's last night as No. 7, with the title. "The Koh-i-noor." When the panels at the righ and left of the stage displayed that numeral, and every one present awaited the commence-

ESTABLISHED 1807.

Government system of telegraph lines. The bill directs the organization of a board to consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War. and the Postmaster-General, who are directed to arrange a system of trunk line telegraphs connecting the various sections of the country with the city of Washington, with connections along these lines at such cittes as shall best subserve the public good. This system is to be carried on as a part of the postal system of the country, and discrimination in rates is prohibited, except that a lower rate is allowed for cress messages than for current husiness. The carrying on of the telegraph business by individuals or corporations is not prohibited. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is made to begin the work.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 55k of which 35 were to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death. Among the appointments were the following: Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Pictures, Among the appointment of the Morris.

New Joyce—E. B. Pandock, Bounhay; C. D. Woodworth,
Bridgewater; J. R. Alien, Belts; T. B. Bohr, Spring Valley; K. S. Simmons, West Taghkanick; H. F. Wilder,

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As LONG CREDIT as can be given on 1000 GOODS at LOW PRICES and WITHOUT INTEREST charge. Weekly or monthly payments. Extension of time is cases of sickness or lumbility to care money

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.



We firmly believe that American women place no reliance on ordinary "Gigantic or Bargain ordinary "Gigantic or Bargain sales," but purchase only such goods as in their judgment are reliable both as to quality and price. As everybody except experts are liable to be deceived in purchasing fur garments, we deem it our duty to advise them to use the greatest caution in making selections.

COMPARISONS

Regarding the gigantic sale of Furs advertised by another firm, we desire to state that we do not sell at 55c. on the dollar, yet while making a fair profit we sell at lower prices than those advertised at the great 55c. on the

TO FAKE BARGAIN SALES. dollar sale, and publish herewith quotations by said

sell all others—even "55c, on the dollar gigantic sales." 'Finest grade Alaska Seal, London dyed Military Capes, 80, 82 and 84 inches long, large collar and double front; also new Circular Cape

firm, with our regular retail prices added. This

statement will also substantiate our claim that

purchasing and selling for cash enables us to under-

of handsome quality, butterfly cape collar, trimmed with mink tail and Alaska sable; 55c. on dollar price, \$193.50."

Siede's price, \$150.

"Alaska Seal, London dyed coat, 32 and 34 inches long, loose front, large sleeves and collar, heavy imperial satin lining; 55c. on dollar price, \$189." Siede's price, \$175. Circular Capes, 24 inches long, of handsome silken curl, Persian lamb,

Worth' double collar. This cape has a sweep of 84 inches, and lined with black brocade silk; 55c. on dollar price, \$69." Siede's price, \$65.

" Alaska Sable Circular Capes, of the fullest, silklest quality, 23 inches

long, 84 inch sweep, handsome brocade fancy silk lining; 55c. on dollar price, \$67.58." Siede's price, \$65.

The old established fur house of SIEDE has catered successfully to your wants for the past forty-three years. It does not carry furs as a side show, but is a strictly fur house, and offers a larger, finer and more select stock of fur garments than has ever before been presented for your consideration, and at prices from 10 to 50 per cent. cheaper than you can purchase elsewhere.

effect that absolutely no changes had been made in it since the expiration of the original time limit.

That announcement over with, the overture

was played and nothing startling developed, although its strains were so reminiscent as to

BEATS SOLD FOR ABBEY'S OPENING.

A Total of \$8,734,50 for Hoxes and Orches-

tra on the First Night.

The seats for the opening performance or Nov. 8 at Abbey's new theatre, at Broadway

and Thirty-eighth street, were sold at auc

and Thirty-eighth street, were sold at auction at the Casino yesterday afternoon. People who want to sit in the body of the house on that night will have to ray stiff prices for their seats, if they have not already done so, for the speculators bought heavily.

Box B was the first choice, and it was sold for \$1.000 to "some Boston friends of Agnes Boath Schoeffer." Boxes A and I were sold for \$1.00 to "some Boston friends of Agnes Boath Schoeffer." Boxes A and I were sold for \$5.00 each to the Goolets. All Hayman bid in box D for \$200, and then the choice of orchestra chairs was offered. Tyson secured first choice and took two seats at \$25 each. Then \$20 was paid for second choice, and then the hids ran down to 88 for rear orchestra seats. The main body of the orchestra brought \$15 a seat. The bidding was lively and many of the seats were secured by men interested in theatrical affairs. The total amount realized at the sale was \$8.724.50.

Abbey's Theatre will open with Tennyson's Becket." played by Henry Irving and his company.

The Austrian Band.

Ziehrer's Imperial Austrian Infantry Band.

which begins a series of concerts at the Madi-

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ment of the already famous work with intensa interest, there came a slight wait, the centre of the curtain paried, and the libretitst and composer, against time, appeared. "I know it is contrary to custom." he said." for an author to come before the curtain before his work has been heard, but." a pause, "it is saier." After the laugh subsided, which this opening created, Mr. Hammerstein went on to say that his attempt to write an opera within the stated time arose from a heated discussion, and admitted that his acceptance of the wages was hasty and ill-advised. But he insisted with much emphasis that he did not wish his offering to be judged by the public as a freak; that he was not a musical Barnum, and that he had done as well in forty-eight hours as he could in as many days or years. He concluded by reading the sworn statement of the man who made the orchestration from the composer's plane score, which was to the effect that absolutely no changes had been made in it since the expiration of the original As a Result the Singer's Throat to Sere Marie Tempest did not sing the part of Celeste in "The Algerian" at the Garden Theatre last night. Shortly before the first act she came before the curtain with Manager Irving Hutchins and explained to the audi-

Irving Hutchins and explained to the audience that she had contracted a severe cold on Saturday and would be unable to sing. Miss Adele Ritchie sang the part of Celesta, while the part of Suzette was sung by Miss Nellie Braggins.

It was learned last night that the actress caught a cold in her throat on Saturday and tried to cure it with a mustard plaster. The result was principally blisters.

Caused a Pante by Fainting.

Louisville, Oct. 30 .- Mrs. John Glesson has That announcement over with, the overture was played and nothing startling develoced, although its strains were so reminiscent as to statement that the overture was written day before yestedar, for that lead to the expectation of something fresh. With the curtain up a large diamond was soon promisent. It had liberew dealer in procious things, and the first signs of attempts at comicality in the opera's words were a series of taunts at another. Helves we as series of taunts at another, Helves we as series of taunts at another. Helves we as series of taunts at another Helves we as series of taunts at another Helves we have been been another of the second prove in this respect and plead for time in which to do so, he was told that he would be charged interest on his accent, and if he didn't make great progress he would be foreclosed, consisting as they did of lines of four or five syllables, with every other line filled by a repetition of one short word. Of the music a ouarret number was heaven the continuous and the continuous another of the accomplished author to relate that he did not cheapen his product, though he must have been sorely tempted to do so by the circumstances attending his effort, by portiar and always moving ballad. The worked Ten Hours To-day.

There were two preity sets of scenery, and the contumes were good enough, and a carefully perceived that by the time the pression was created that Mr. Hammerstein in his opening speech, had not expressed his honest opinion. But after he was always moving ballad. The worked Ten he will be added to the saw-tooth voice of playwright Charles Hort was a lamber of the continuous and control of the control o twice caused a dangerous panie by fainting in the theatre here. Last season she frightened a crowded house at Macauley's and this after-

naryard students. He was arrested early resterday morning while attempting to escape from Holyoke House, after entering a number of rooms, including that of one of the proctors, who was aroused by the fellow and gave the alarm. Jeiman gave the name of William Brown, and claimed to have just arrived in this country. He pleaded guilty and was held in \$500 bail for the action of the February Grand Jury.

DANGER when pimples, blotches and erup tions appear on the skin, no matter how slight. It warns you that your blood isn't pure. Heed the warning while there is yet time; clear up your system and purify the blood by taking Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It rouses every organ into natural action, purifies and enriches the blood and through it cleanes and invigorates the whole system. It attacks all serofulous, skin and train despenses in the right way—by purifying the blood.

The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from impure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only guar-anteed remedy.

In Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sour Stomach.

anteed remedy.

In Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Biliou ness; all Bronchial, Throat, and lung Affections, even Consumption (or Lang-scrotula) in its earlier 'tages—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The worse your Catarrh, the more you need Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

son Square Garden to-morrow night, left Chicago on a special train last evening. The band consists of fifty members, and they wear their ranimental uniforms.